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Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 118

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WORLDWIDE REPORT

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NEW ZEALAND FISHING VENTURES WITH EUROPEANS DISCUSSED

Joint Venture With FRG

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 Mar 80 p 15

[Report by EVENING POST reporter Robin Briggs, touring West Germany at the invitation of the FRG Government]

[Text] The success of a joint New Zealand-West German fishing venture would create jobs in New Zealand and be good for the local fishing industry, says a senior West German Government official.

It would also help develop the relationship between New Zealand and Germany, the head of the international agricultural policy department, Dr Fritz Werner Pirkmayr, said in an interview in Bonn.

The joint venture, by the Hanseatische Hochseefischerei of Bremerhaven and R C Macdonald Ltd of Wellington, has begun its second year on a trial basis with one vessel, the Wesermunde, though the future of the venture is threatened by the dispute over watersiders' claims to work fishing vessels.

In the first year the German Government provided \$3,530,000 for the project, including the work of scientists from the German Fisheries Research Institute. Total costs are put at about \$24,000,000.

Dr Pirkmayr said Germany, with one of the most modern fishing fleets in the

world, was looking for possibilities to start fishing ventures with others. New Zealand had no high seas fishing fleet, so there was the possibility of starting a new fishing fleet for the welfare of both.

German high-seas fishing companies were seeking new grounds following the establishment of 200 mile zones in many traditional fishing areas.

In New Zealand there would be opportunities for employment as nautical and processing personnel on the ships, and ashore in supply stations, cold stores, processing plants and making nets.

Dr Pirkmayr thought four ships were the minimum needed for a joint venture. He believed that "in the long run" they would fly the New Zealand flag.

Asked about criticism by New Zealand fishermen that most of the joint ventures

established so far with foreign companies were not developing the New Zealand industry, Dr Pirkmayr said the Wesermunde was fishing in deep waters away from the coast.

Opportunity

Up to now, New Zealand had no high seas fishing fleet and this would be an opportunity to exploit fishing stocks in the area.

"Our experience is that there is a fruitful relationship between coastal and highseas fishermen. There is a need for fresh fish -- mainly coastal -- and for frozen fish -- mainly highseas. Normally they work closely together supplying the market," he said.

The establishment of a "freezer line" with vessels to supply the market all over the country would be good for the coastal fishermen, too. It would be good for them to have plants to

process their surpluses.

Dr Pirkmayr said that for the second year the German Government was not contributing "because the research year is finished and now it is up to the companies to show fishing activity as an activity is an economic one for both partners.

"Both partners are not yet convinced that the activity will be successful in the long run, and they decided to go along with this fishing activity for another year to find if it is economically feasible or not.

"As far as I have heard, the results are good. There is plenty of fish available. The question is if there is a market for this type of fish. There is a market in Europe for some species and a good market in Japan for some not marketed in Europe".

Dr Pirkmayr's department, part of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, deals with EEC agricultural issues as well as international fishing. As West Germany is one of New Zealand's best friends in EEC negotiations,

the fishing venture is widely seen as an opportunity to consolidate the good relations.

Dr Pirkmayr affirmed: "We as the German Government are very interested in seeing that this fishing co-operation is successful. It would prove that there is another link between Germany and New Zealand besides the agricultural exports to the EEC. This is another possibility to develop relationships between both countries"

Unloading Problems Cited

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 Mar 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

Staff Reporter Wellington

The solving of industrial problems over the unloading of West Germany's joint venture fishing vessel, the Wesermunde, in New Zealand, was of "crucial importance," the West German Minister of Defence, Dr Hans Apel, said last night.

Speaking of possible further joint ventures between Germany and New Zealand — including mineral exploitation — Dr Apel said of the Wesermunde undertaking: "If that fails it will create a bad impression."

Dr Apel, who yesterday held talks with both the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Talboys, as well as the Defence Council, said the

New Zealand Government was keen to see a greater German presence in New Zealand.

He said there were several possibilities for further joint ventures beyond the only fishing project with the Wesermunde.

Dr Apel, a former German finance minister, said he would recommend to his Government that it should do its utmost to increase economic relationships with New Zealand.

Cooperation With Denmark

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 12 Mar 80 p 6

[Excerpt]

PA

Wellington

Joint fishing ventures between Denmark and New Zealand became possible as a result of a meeting here yesterday between Denmark's Foreign Minister (Mr Kield Olesen) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr Talboys).

Mr Olesen said fisheries co-operation was one of the main new points to come out of the bi-lateral trade talk.

Denmark was Europe's biggest fishing nation, according to Mr Olesen, and officials would begin an analysis of fisheries co-operation prospects with New Zealand.

"For us, it is a question of giving information," he said.

Mr Olesen said Denmark would look at various aspects, including the exchange of technical knowledge, off-shore fishing equipment, and factories.

Russian Joint Venture

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Apr 80 p 6

[Text]

NELSON, April 2 (PA). — FLETCHER HOLDINGS LTD is attempting to gain control of the Nelson fishing company, Sealord Products Ltd, in a bid to satisfy a Government demand for more local involvement in joint fishing ventures, fishing industry sources said here today.

Fletcher has just entered the fishing arena with a Russian joint venture involving 11 large factory ships, but the company has no shore-based plant. It is not a popular venture with local fishermen.

The Sealord Products fishing operation is the biggest in Australasia, employing up to 4500 people.

Fishing sources familiar with the company today described Fletcher's \$44,000,000 bid for Carter Holt as "an easy way in" for the Auckland-based industrial giant.

Carter Holt holds a 76 percent shareholding in Sealord Products with the other 24 percent held by Japanese fishing interests.

Sealord Products managing director, Mr Charles Huflett refused to comment on the possibility of the Nelson complex being viewed as a prospective base for Fletcher's Russian fleet.

However, sources describe the Sealord operation as "ready-made" for the Auckland company.

"Fletcher's are interested in a large fishing base with big processing and cold storage facilities, all that is there," said the source.

"And Sealord is known to have been running well below capacity for the last 18 months with poor local catches.

"With this capacity available and with a management well experienced in the fishing industry, Sealord must be an attractive operation.

"It's been known locally for well over a year that Sealord has been seeking more fish supplies."

Fletcher's Russian joint venture ran into early trouble following government retaliation on the Afghanistan affair and with fishermen who accused the company of avoiding local involvement.

The company is thought to have been searching for a local base at which it could satisfy the Government demand for a greater New Zealand participation in the operation.

While it is felt that, with small modifications, Sealord Products would handle the Russian catch, problems could be more complex than straight logistics, according to sources.

Sealord had established Japanese joint ventures and a 24 percent Japanese shareholding ... but, according to the source, the question remained: "How would the Japanese and Russians get on?" the source asked.

NEW ZEALANDERS RAP FOREIGN SQUID FISHING FLEETS

Fishermen Federation Charge

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 31 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The Federation of Commercial Fishermen says that lucrative southern squid fishing grounds are being heavily depleted by a concentration of foreign fishing boats.

Reports received by the federation's liaison officer, Mr I. McWhannell, indicate that 25 foreign trawlers, many of them 3500-tonners, are concentrated in an 18-square-mile patch off the South Island.

Some very heavy catches have been reported during the last two months, said Mr McWhannell, and local fishermen were concerned that the resource would be almost wiped out by such pressure.

Serious Breach

One boat is believed to have landed about 3000 tonnes.

The trawlers concerned are believed to be a mix of joint-venture and foreign-licensed boats.

Huge hauls of trawl-caught squid have been taken in New Zealand waters in past seasons, but these catches are understood not to have been made in such a small area.

The federation is also investigating what may be a serious breach of a joint-venture agreement. This is claimed to involve the transfer of joint-venture-caught fish at sea, at Pegasus Bay in the South Island.

Mother Ship

Whether it is illegal or not, many local fishermen are hotly opposed to joint-venture catches being transferred at sea, because this takes work from shore-side processors and packers.

It is claimed three foreign boats on charter to a major South Island fishing company are involved.

One of the boats is understood to have loaded catches from the other two and will act as a mother ship to take these catches straight back to its home country.

Mr McWhannell said the action appeared to be against the law as far as joint ventures were concerned, and

was certainly against the spirit of joint ventures.

This sort of action, said Mr McWhannell, might lose New Zealand fishing companies the support of the federation in the argument with the Federation of Labour over who is to unload foreign boats at local ports.

The federation will ask the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to check the southern squid situation today and look into the catch transfer at Pegasus Bay.

NZ Ministry Dismisses Fears

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 1 Apr 80 p 4

[Text]

Marine Reporter

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries sees no reason why southern squid grounds should be depleted by foreign trawlers.

In response to fears expressed by the Federation of Commercial Fishermen that large trawlers are cleaning up lucrative squid grounds, the ministry said: heavy concentrations of squid trawlers at certain times were normal.

The acting director of the ministry's management division, Mr T. E. Norris, said the season had started late this year and that probably accounted for the large concentration of trawlers in area E, off the South Island.

Granted Rights

"We have a reasonable idea what the total (squid) resource is and have taken a somewhat conservative approach towards managing it," he said.

About eight Russian and 10 Japanese trawlers have been licensed to fish for squid this season and 18 more foreign joint-venture trawlers have also been granted rights.

Mr Norris said only 11 of the joint-venture trawlers were in area E last week along with some of the licensed trawlers.

Some of the foreign vessels fishing in New Zealand

waters are nearly the size of the Cook Strait ferry Ararua. The Russian stern trawlers include the 3000-tonne Atlantic class trawlers which carry a crew of 180 and the 3000-tonne BMRT-type which have a complete processing factory on board. The trawl squid season runs from September 1 until August 31 and squid is running late this year, he said.

Most of the foreign squid jiggers are scattered round the East Coast of the South Island from Stewart Island to Banks Peninsula and are not causing any concern to local fishermen.

Work Continuity

One Nelson-based company said yesterday that it saw a danger of the southern squid fishing ground being depleted before local fishermen could afford to take advantage of it.

Sealord Products Ltd has responded to the federation's criticism about transferring joint-venture catches at sea, at Pegasus Bay.

The company's managing director, Mr C. C. Hufflett, said catches from two foreign boats were transferred into the Koyo Maru No 2 so that she could make a call at Nelson earlier than planned. It provided continuity of work to shore processors who were running out of locally caught fish.

BUNKERING OF FOREIGN SHIPS AT NEW ZEALAND PORTS HIT

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 12 Mar 80 p 6

[Text]

PA

Wellington

Fish process workers have asked the Federation of Labour to put a ban on foreign fishing vessels bunkering at New Zealand ports.

The request has come from the Food Processing and Chemical Union, which has also decided not to unload or process fish landed by vessels arrested for fishing with undersized mesh nets.

The two moves, decided at a meeting of delegates representing 15 processing companies, were announced yesterday by the union's secretary (Mr G. Fraser).

He said the decisions were designed to protect the New Zealand fishing industry and reflected the concern process workers had for the industry's future.

Mr Fraser said the union would also investigate whether the bunkering ban should be applied to charter and joint-venture vessels.

"The Government is either incapable or unwilling to take a lot of the steps neces-

sary to protect the future of the (fishing) resource and make any meaningful contribution to overcome problems brought about by countries which fish New Zealand's 200-mile exclusive economic zone, substantially undercutting the New Zealand industry on overseas markets," Mr Fraser said.

"This incapability or inability is well borne out by the lack of any real deterrent action on matters such as undersized mesh," he said.

A Ministry of Energy spokesman said a few of the foreign vessels fishing in New Zealand waters refuelled from their own tanks or picked up supplies in New Zealand under an international arrangement with oil companies.

Those which bought fuel from New Zealand were subject to the same restrictions as the local industry, he said.

However, Mr Fraser said it was unacceptable that foreign vessels could use New Zealand's scarce supplies of diesel fuel when they were landing catches in Asia

that could be processed cheaply and sold on markets in competition with New Zealand products.

Having to provide their own fuel would increase their operating costs and help make the New Zealand product more competitive on overseas markets, he said.

Mr Fraser said the union was also unhappy about light penalties imposed on vessels caught fishing with undersized mesh nets.

According to figures published by the Fishing Industry Board, three arrests have been made for the offence since the zone was declared. The penalties were a reprimand, licence suspended for one month, and a disciplinary letter from the Minister of Fisheries (Mr MacIntyre).

Mr Fraser said the union wanted the Fishing Industry Board and all other sectors of the industry to work together to form a strong lobby that could "stir the Government into action" on the problems facing the fishing industry.

CS01 5200

ANGOLA SEIZES SPANISH SHRIMP BOAT, CATCH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpts] A brigade of the Department of Inspection and Control of the Ministry of Fisheries, yesterday morning detected some 12 miles from the coast of Luanda a Spanish boat called "Cigala Primero Las Palmas," which has been operating illegally in our territorial waters since 1 March.

Reporters from JORNAL DE ANGOLA went to the Ministry of Fisheries where, after making contact with Comrade Mario Mirandela head of that department, were able to obtain some information.

The seized boat was engaged especially in fishing for shrimp and was coming from Senegal, via Brazzaville.

However, the reader will ask, how did it reach Luanda?

According to the captain of the boat, Guamo Morin, they "heard over the radio in Senegal that an Angolan delegation, headed by Lopo do Nascimento, was going to Spain in order to reach an agreement on fishing with the authorities of that European country." This made them go immediately to the People's Republic of Angola, "because in Senegal there is very little shrimp and we wanted to operate in a place favorable to us," added the captain of the "Cigala Primero Las Palmas." Guamo Morien [as published]. "Cigala Primero Las Palmas" left Spain on 16 January 1980, after having fished in many territorial waters and concluded its activities in the capital of our country. This boat has a 40 ton capacity and a crew of 15, all of them of Spanish nationality, who worked under the jurisdiction of the Compania Mercantil Cipeasca, S.A., located in Huelva, Dique Zone.

How the Boat Was Detected

Mario Mirandela later explained how the Spanish boat was seized.

"As is natural," he said, "after the creation of the department headed by me, we intensified the searches in order to capture any illegal boats, because we know that at least 70 fishing boats operate in our waters without

prior authorization." he continued, "on the morning of 4 April, during a patrol we sighted, some 12 miles from our coast, a boat which right from the beginning seemed suspicious. We then verified that the boat was not even flying our flag, and that the crew wanted to pass unnoticed because their boat is very similar to the boats of Cuban comrades. We issued an ultimatum for them to stop, which they did immediately. We did not see any document authorizing them to fish in our territorial waters and because of this we seized the boat."

The Product Stolen by the Spaniards

Since its illegal entry in our seas, the "Cigala Primero Las Palmas" succeeded in catching close to 8.5 tons of shrimp.

The boat and its crew have been turned over to judicial authorities. The case has been sent to the port authorities and later will go to the court which will impose the fine. "One thing is sure," said an official of the Ministry of Fisheries, "is that the nets, the seized catch and other fishing material will be turned over to the Angolan government."

With the elimination of another act of sabotage, the first after the creation of the Department of Inspection and Control of the Ministry of Fisheries, the Angolan people can show the world that they continue firm and vigilant against all domestic and foreign reactionary maneuvers. The saboteurs of our economy will not succeed, be they nationals or foreigners!

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

USSR, JAPAN 1980 SALMON FISHING PROTOCOL

Proposed Quotas, Fees Discussed

OW120107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow April 11 KYODO--Soviet First Deputy Fisheries Minister Nikolay Kudryavtsev said Friday he hoped the current negotiations for setting the 1980 catch quotas for salmon in the northwest Pacific waters be concluded Monday. He told Heiboru Imamura, visiting director general of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, that he wanted the talks, under way here since April 2, to be brought to an end Monday because he is going on a trip outside the Soviet Union from Tuesday. As a result, Imamura and Kudryavtsev agreed to hold their third round of top-level talks Saturday morning.

Imamura, who arrived in Moscow Thursday to seek early end to the talks, met twice with Kudryavtsev Friday. During the meetings, which lasted two and a half hours, Imamura stressed that Japan wanted to secure a quota of at least 42,500 tons, or the same as in 1978 and 1979. This represented a concession, in effect, on the part of Japan which had proposed earlier that its quota for this year be set at 45,000 tons. The Soviet Union, on its part, had proposed a 35,000-ton figure for Japan.

Imamura also said Japan could not agree to holding discussions on payment of a fishery cooperation fee unless a guarantee is secured on safe fishing operations by Japanese fishermen. Kudryavtsev maintained, however, that payment of such a fee computed on the basis of catch hauls of both countries, was a necessary condition for successful conclusion of the talks. The Soviet official said Japan should pay a fee of 10 million rubles (some yen 3.8 billion based on the exchange rate prevailing in April) assuming that the Soviet hauls this year will total 90,000 tons and Japan's 35,000 tons.

The Soviet Union caught 120,000 tons and Japan 42,500 tons last year with Japan's share of the fee amounting to yen 3.25 billion. Kudryavtsev said that the fee to be paid by Japan this year must be increased further if it wanted to have its catch quota raised.

Imamura explained that the producer price of salmon had dropped to yen 760 per kilogram in 1979 from yen 960 in 1978 and that prices of petrochemical products had increased. He also explained that Japan's ability to pay its share of the fee had declined due to the difficult fiscal conditions of the government. But Kudryavtsev maintained that the catch quota and cooperation fee are closely connected with each other.

Agreement Reached

OW151439 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese at 1400 GMT on 13 Apr 80

[Text] "The salmon talks in Moscow between Japan and the Soviet Union reached a settlement this evening. Under the agreement, Japan's catch quota for this year was set at 42,500 tons--the same level as last year--and its fee for fishery cooperation, which will have to be paid to the Soviet Union this year, at 3.75 million yen."

Agreement Signed

LD151235 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--The quota for Japanese salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific remains at last year's level: 42,500 tons. This has been envisaged in a protocol, which was signed here today by Vladimir Kamentsev, the minister of fisheries of the USSR, and the Japanese ambassador, Tokichiro Uomoto.

Following bilateral two-week talks the other conditions of salmon fishing were maintained at their former level.

At the last meeting, Minister Kamentsev pointed out that the Soviet fishermen were building their relations with their Japanese counterparts, proceeding from a spirit of good will and bearing in mind the traditional Japanese fishing in the region. At the same time, he emphasized that a particularly cautious approach was necessary to salmon fishing, for this variety could easily be seriously damaged. "The fishermen of both countries must see to it that the salmon stocks are used rationally and retained for future generations," the minister remarked.

He pointed out that the parties to the present talks in a brief span of time "have done a tremendous job and produced mutually-acceptable results."

Ambassador Tokichiro Uomoto said that in conditions of the introduction of a 200-mile coastal zone in international practice "Soviet-Japanese cooperation is productive and based on a mutually-advantageous foundation." "This is extremely important not only for a solution to purely fishing problems, but also for the formation of a new sea order," the ambassador emphasized. Since the signing of the Soviet-Japanese fishing agreement in 1978, he said, contacts in this field have been steadily strengthened. He expressed the hope that this trend would continue in the future, too.

"The success of the current talks has made a substantial contribution to the development of Soviet-Japanese relations," the ambassador pointed out.

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA, USSR SIGN RESEARCH AGREEMENT

PA301424 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0932 GMT 29 Mar 80 PA

[All figures as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Mar (EFE) --Argentina and the Soviet Union have signed a "protocol of understanding" setting guidelines for research work in Argentine seas south of the 46th Parallel in Antarctic and sub-Antarctic waters.

The Argentine Maritime Interests Secretariat (Secretaria de Intereses Maritimos--SEIM) reported that the possibility of working south of the 46th parallel was also discussed.

A Soviet Fishing Industry Ministry delegation headed by Vyacheslav Lipanov arrived in Buenos Aires last week to discuss with SEIM the guidelines contained in the scientific-technological cooperation convention signed in 1978.

The economic-commercial-scientific cooperation agreement approved in 1977 with the Argentine Government was also on the agenda. The visitors returned to Moscow last night.

The scientific work to be performed by the Soviets in Argentine waters will supplement the data collected by Japan and the FRG with whom similar fishing research agreements had been signed. SEIM reported that the research work is aimed at finding out essential information concerning the species found in these waters. The agreement with the Soviet Union stipulates that the work will be done by scientists of the two nations using a Russian oceanographic vessel in the year-long first stage, starting in January 1981. An Argentine oceanographic vessel which is being built in Japan will be used later.

Lipanov said shortly before returning home that the talks with Argentina were held at three levels: with the SEIM authorities, with scientists and with Argentine fishing industrialists.

After reporting on the "protocol of understanding" signed today with SEIM Secretary Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, Lipanov said the aim is "to gauge the fisheries resources in existence south of the 46th parallel.

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BRAZIL SIGNS OIL DRILLING CONTRACT WITH ANGOLA

PT020310 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 p 33 PT

[Text] Brasilia--Mines and Energy Ministry sources reported yesterday that the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) Branch for Overseas Operations (BRASPETRO) last weekend signed in Luanda a \$120 million contract for prospecting and producing "offshore" oil in Angola jointly with Texaco, TOTAL (French) and SONANGOL. The sources added that the operation will yield a joint production of 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of oil daily by 1981 of the BVE type of from 27 to 31 degrees. Itamaraty will make an official announcement to this effect in the next few days. The sources added that the area of exploitation is located south of Cabinda, near the mouth of the Congo River, where Texaco has been drilling by itself since 1966. After the Angolan revolution 4 years ago, Texaco had to begin sharing with other oil companies. Yet, it will continue to retain most of the shares (40 percent) in this contract, while SONANGOL will have 25 percent and BRASPETRO and TOTAL will have 17.5 percent each.

Mines and Energy Ministry experts believe that BRASPETRO's participation in oil drilling in Angola has "great" political implications, since Brazil currently receives only 7,000 of the 20,000 barrels of oil daily agreed upon in the contract it signed last year with Angola. Furthermore, Brazil intends to intensify its sale of services to Angola and, to this end, the acquisition of oil will be of prime importance, they said.

According to these same sources, BRASPETRO's profits will be proportional to its participation in the investments, and associated enterprises will have to pay for these investments in 4 years. The contract with Angola goes into effect this week and will be in force for 20 years. Negotiations for the signing of similar contracts already are underway with other countries, since Brazil intends to diversify its sources of oil supply to reduce its dependence on Middle East countries, they added.

CSO: 5200

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

NORWAY'S EVENSEN TO HEAD TEAM AT BARENTS SEA TALKS WITH USSR

LD271501 Oslo Aftenposten in Norwegian 21 Mar 80 p 22 LD

[Horten Pyhn report: "Evensen Ready for Moscow"]

[Text] At the cabinet meeting today Ambassador Jens Evensen will be appointed leader of the Norwegian delegation which will take part in negotiations in Moscow next month on the drawing of a demarcation line in the Barents Sea, according to information received by Aftenposten.

There had been a certain amount of doubt both within the government and the Foreign Ministry whether Evensen would be the delegation leader, because in his time as maritime law minister and active defender of the Gray Zone agreement, which he negotiated himself, Evensen was not too well thought of in all parts of his own party and by the non-socialist opposition in the Storting. The fact that he now is a civil servant and no longer a member of the government has been of great importance to the decision, and there is no doubt about his qualifications as a leader in negotiations with the Russians.

Another consideration in the choice has been the fact that Evensen at present is responsible for the negotiations with the Soviet Union on a fishery protection zone around Spitsbergen, a problem that is closely connected with the question of a boundary in the Barents Sea. It is therefore thought natural that the same man should be responsible for both these questions since Ambassador Helge Vindenes became the new energy adviser in the Foreign Ministry. It was Vindenes who was responsible for contacts with the Russians on the demarcation line question.

Other members of Evensen's Moscow delegation will be Foreign Ministry Legal Department head Egil Aulie, Polar Affairs Adviser Per Tresselt, and representatives of the Fisheries Ministry, the Defense Ministry and the Norwegian Fishermen's Association.

A date for the negotiations has not been decided yet, but it is expected that it will be in the latter half of April, after the planned meeting in Reykjavik on a Norwegian Jan Mayen zone. Neither the government nor the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee has reached any decision regarding Evensen's mandate in the negotiations.

CSO: 5200

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ATTEMPTS BREAKING USSR DEADLOCK--Tokyo April 8 KYODO--The government decided Tuesday to send Nobuo Imamura, director general of the Fisheries Agency, to Moscow Thursday to break the deadlock in Japan-Soviet negotiations to determine salmon catch quotas for this year in the north-western Pacific. The negotiations, started last Wednesday, are now stalemated with the Japanese seeking a catch quota of 45,000 tons against the 35,000 tons proposed by the Soviets. [Text] [OW081159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

MEXICO CAPTURES U.S. BOATS--Mexico City, 12 Apr (AFP)--Two U.S. fishing boats were captured Friday by Mexican Navy vessels for fishing illegally in Mexican waters. The secretary of the navy said that the vessels are the Pacific Queen from San Juan, Puerto Rico and the Star Crest from San Diego, California. The two boats were placed under the orders of the captain of the port of La Paz in lower California and Mazatlan in the State of Sinaloa. [Text] [PA121252 Paris AFP in Spanish 1207 GMT 12 Apr 80 PA]

C80: 3200

NEW ZEALAND FINES JAPANESE FISHING BOAT MASTER

Crewmember Also Fined

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

Press Assn Wellington

The master of a Japanese fishing vessel was fined \$15,000 by a Wellington magistrate yesterday for fishing in New Zealand's territorial waters.

And a crew member who was in charge of the vessel at the time of the offence was fined \$3000.

Kenichi Shimizu, aged 41, ship's master, had pleaded not guilty in the Wellington Magistrate's Court to being the master of a foreign vessel that fished in New Zealand's territorial sea on January 15.

Mr A. B. Beatson, SM, also convicted Kengo Kurosawa, aged 54, on a charge that he was a member of the crew of the fishing vessel that fished in New Zealand's territorial sea. Kurosawa also pleaded not guilty.

In Charge

Mr Beatson said Kurosawa had been in charge of the vessel Fukawa Maru No 1 on the night in question.

Therefore, his degree of culpability was high and the fine would reflect this.

The magistrate said the maximum fine for a ship's master was \$100,000 and for a crew member \$5000.

He said evidence had shown the vessel was about 1.6 kilometres within the limit and this was not a gross breach.

But Mr Beatson said the licence to fish in New Zealand's waters was a privi-

lege, and the responsibilities of those applying for a licence to fish in the economic zone were heavy.

Deter Others

Any breach, however minor, must be regarded seriously to deter others.

Kurosawa had been grossly negligent, he said.

Mr T. J. Broadmore, for the accused, said they were fishing for squid, which were not classed as "fish" under the act.

Mr Beatson said he had concluded that squid must have been intended to be included in the 1963 Fisheries Amendment Act as "shellfish."

He also had no doubt that the readings taken on HMNZS Waikato's navigational equipment in relation to the Japanese vessel's position were accurate enough to place the accused's fishing operations within the limit.

Vessel Forfeited

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Mar 80 p 48

[Text]

A \$360,000 Japanese fishing vessel now belongs to the New Zealand Government, because its master and a crew member have been convicted of fishing in New Zealand's territorial sea.

The ship's master, Kenichi Shimizu, and a crew member, Kengo Kurosawa, were yesterday convicted in the Magistrate's Court. Under the terms of the Fisheries Act, the boat is automatically forfeited, once a conviction is entered.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Mr MacIntyre) will decide the fate of the Fukuwa Maru No 1.

The boat could be offered back to its owners or put up for public tender. There were various options, the director of fisheries man-

agement for the department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Mr H T Cunningham) said today.

When a decision will be made is up to Government, he said.

In submissions yesterday, counsel for the accused men, Mr T J Broadmore, said the squid boat was owned by a small Japanese company. It owned only one other vessel and was dependent on the productivity of the two vessels.

No other larger companies participated in the venture. The company employed 33 people and the confiscation of the ship could mean the loss of jobs for entirely innocent people, he said.

The boat, bought last year, is already heavily mortgaged.

Redemption Fee Paid

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Mar 80 p 6

[Text]

The Japanese owners of the fishing boat Fukuwa Maru No 1 have paid a redemption fee of \$160,000 to get back their vessel after it was forfeited for fishing inside the 12-mile limit.

The fee was raised by the Fukuwa Bai Can Co of Japan, and paid by a Mr Suzuki, who flew to New Zealand.

The Japanese Fisheries Association in Wellington

said the boat was due to sail back to the New Zealand squid fishing grounds at 3pm today.

There is speculation that the small four-shareholder company had to borrow to pay the redemption fee.

The company has already lost a good deal of money since the boat was tied up in Wellington after her arrest on January 15.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

KOREAN-JAPANESE TEST OIL DRILLING TO BEGIN

Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 21 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Seoul April 21 OP-KYODO--The long-awaited test drilling for oil along the continental shelf in the East China Sea between Korea and Japan is expected to begin on May 1.

Energy-Resources Ministry officials said Monday that the 10,000-ton Japanese oil rig White Dragon No. 3, now operating in the Taiwan Strait, is to depart for the continental shelf region Friday, and is scheduled to arrive three days later in the shelf's fifth sub-mining zone, where it will begin experimental boring on behalf of Japan's concessionaire, the Nippon Oil Co.

Korean mining safety officials and trainees will participate in the trial drilling together with 80 Japanese experts.

The boring date may be changed, however, if negotiations between Nippon Oil and Japanese fishermen, over compensation for lost fish harvests, are not concluded successfully by the end of this month.

At present, only two of 26 Japanese fisheries organizations have approved compensation agreements, the officials said.

Korea and Japan signed an agreement in January 1974 to undertake a joint search for oil along the continental shelf in the East China Sea.

The project has been held up mainly by protests from China, North Korea and Taiwan, all of whom claim sovereignty in the area.

Oil deposits in the area being developed have been estimated at more than 300 million kiloliters (nearly two billion barrels).

The two countries will equally share any oil discovered under the terms of their agreement.

BRIEFS

THAILAND DISPUTES MALAYSIAN MAP--Kuala Lumpur, 10 Apr (AFP)--Thailand has expressed reservations over the demarcation of Malaysia's continental shelf off the Kelantan coast in a recently published map. The Thai Government has submitted an aide memoire to the Malaysian Embassy in Bangkok. The note, according to Thai sources here, pointed out that the map failed to take into account the overlapping area in the southern part of the Gulf of Thailand. The area, estimated at 3,200 sq. km., is to be exploited by a joint authority agreed upon by the prime ministers of the two countries at their meeting at Chiang Mai (Thailand) in February last year. Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam have also raised objections to the map which was gazetted last December. The Malaysian Government has offered to settle any controversy on this with neighbouring countries through negotiation. Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong has described the dispute as a "minor issue" which could be resolved. [Text] [BK101611 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK]

CSO: 5200

CSIRO OFFICIAL DEFINE MARINE RESEARCH RESPONSIBILITIES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 5 Mar 80 p 5

[Report from Simon Balderstone]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Great Barrier Reef is being threatened by the activities of man, according to the CSIRO.

Tourism, industrialisation and agriculture along the coast of Queensland are an increasing threat to the reef, the CSIRO said yesterday.

The organisation wants special finance so necessary marine scientific investigations can be done.

These investigations would be long and costly.

The CSIRO made these points in a submission to the Senate standing committee on science and the environment yesterday.

The committee is inquiring into marine science in Australia.

The CSIRO submission said the Barrier Reef was a national and international asset which could come under increasing threat from human activities along the east coast of Queensland.

These activities could "inadvertently" lead to destruction of the reef.

The CSIRO called for special funds so no money would be taken from Australia's overall needs in marine science.

The declaration of the 200-mile Australian fishing zone meant Australia had "daunting responsibility" to establish what living resources were within the zone, the CSIRO said.

Australia then had to decide how much fishing by Australian and foreign vessels could be safely allowed.

The submission said that with so much necessary work to be done off the Australian mainland, it would be unrealistic to contemplate any great expansion of marine research in the Antarctic.

Australia would do well to increase its support for existing research into Antarctic marine resources such as krill, rather than try to go it alone in its own enormous Antarctic spaces.

Dr. Norman Broadman, of the CSIRO executive, told the committee that a research vessel of adequate size and design was a "paramount need" of the CSIRO.

This comment came despite yesterday's delivery of a chartered fisheries research vessel, *Theselia*, to the CSIRO. The organisation wants a new oceanographic research craft.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

TERRITORIAL SEA LAWS--Legislation designed to allow the return of State powers over its territorial seas and title to its seabed under its coastal waters was introduced in State Parliament last night. The Premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, said the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, had agreed to the return of power in 1977. He was it was necessary for all State parliaments to introduce legislation requesting the Commonwealth to extend powers of states over their coastal waters. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 12 Mar 80 p 11]

CSO: 5200

BANGLADESH

FISHERIES MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLAN TO BUILD TRAWLERS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 21 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] Chittagong, March 20: Mr K.M. Obaidur Rahman, Minister for Fisheries on Sunday said that a plant would be set up in the country in two-years time to manufacture fishing trawlers, reports BBS.

He was speaking at the handing over ceremony of "anusandhani"--a marine fisheries research vessel given to Bangladesh by the Government of Japan.

The Japanese Ambassador to Bangladesh Mr Hiro Qnori Ito handed over the relevant documents of the research vessel to the Minister at the ceremony which was presided over by Mr Hussain Ahmed, Secretary of the Ministry of Fisheries.

Mr Obaidur Rahman said that facilities would also be created to train up sailors for the fishing trawlers. He said that the Government was determined to tap the marine resources and to exploit them for the benefit of the people. He expressed his gratitude to Japanese Government for extending help and cooperation for exploiting our marine resources.

Speaking on the occasion the Japanese Ambassador said that his country would continue to extend necessary help in exploiting and utilising marine resources of Bangladesh. He hoped that the cooperation between the two Governments would increase in the years to come.

The 221.16 ton research vessels Anasandhani has been carrying out research and investigations on the marine resources it is fully equipped with modern equipment. [as printed]

CSO: 4220

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO INCREASE FISH OUTPUT

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 21 Mar 80 p 10

[Text]

The government has undertaken various measures to promote an accelerated programme of fisheries development involving several projects with bilateral and multi-lateral co-operation, reports BBS.

The per capita requirement of the country is a minimum of about 45 grams of which about 15 grams are to come from fish. However, the present fish production meets only less than one-third of this requirement.

It is estimated that the production of three million metric tons of fish will be needed by 1985 to meet the country's nutrition requirement, export targets and for industrial use.

A great part of the fishing efforts in Bangladesh is concentrated in inland and inshore waters and these account for the major part of the current production.

The marine fishery resources of the open sea are yet to be exploited to the optimum level and the government has initiated several programmes for full utilisation of fishery resources.

One of the first priorities under the programme is to make efforts to locate, identify and quantify the stocks lying within national jurisdiction as well as the stocks shared by neighbouring countries.

In this connection, Bangladesh government would host a regional workshop on fish stock assessment in June next with a view to strengthening the country's base in such scientific studies.

Meanwhile the government has developed interests in supporting actively regional studies for fishery management and were looking forward to Technical Cooperation in Developing Countries (TCDC) as

a suitable vehicle for bringing about quicker transfer of appropriate technologies for development of fisheries.

Bangladesh also felt that the principle of Economic Co-operation amongst Developing Countries (ECDC) would also quicken the process in the country.

Priorities of Bangladesh lie in the increased production of fish through the use of modern technology and in increased demands of the fish eating people of the country and to increase employment for that section of population which directly or indirectly depend on fishing as the main source of livelihood.

Government is particularly concerned about improving the living standards of the small fisherman of the country. Bangladesh as a member of the Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (IOFC) is willing to cooperate actively with all such and similar agencies for fishery management and development.

The government is aware that the establishment of an exclusive economic zone has offered the country not only new opportunities but also new responsibilities and challenges and the government have taken several short and long term measures to

The experts believe that sooner or later, Bangladesh would have to reach national self-reliance for optimum utilisation and conservation of our resources.

As a short term measure, however, Bangladesh have entered into joint ventures and other arrangements with countries in the region which would help improve production from the economic zone and at the same time assist

in training technical manpower through such arrangements.

Bangladesh, however, has not yet been able to take adequate steps to protect her resources in the economic zone from intruders and sought regional and international assistance and advice to evolve an effective system of enforcement to prevent illegal entry of foreign fishing vessels into her waters.

Mention has been made in this connection for steps to implement measures recommended in the report of the consultant, sponsored by the Indian Ocean programme, on the legal and institutional aspects of the management of fisheries in the Bangladesh exclusive economic zone.

The government also stressed upon the importance of proper marketing arrangement for exportable fish. In absence of proper marketing arrangement, Bangladesh has to ensure a steady flow of the much needed foreign exchange. Expert opinion said proper marketing arrangement should be an integral part of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) programme of assistance for the development of fisheries in the new exclusive economic zone.

Inland fisheries play an important role in the overall food supply in the country and the experts suggested that the FAO programme of assistance should not be limited to the development of marine fisheries alone since development of inland fisheries, along with the marine fisheries should constitute the development of fisheries in the developing countries and ensure optimum output both for local consumption and for export.

MINISTRY ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON FISHERIES

OW180218 Tokyo KYODO in English 0123 GMT 18 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Apr (KYODO)--The need to further promote "fish culture" operations, such as artificial breeding of salmon, and improve fishing grounds in Japan's coastal waters to cope with the full advent of the 200-mile fishing zone era were stressed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in its annual white paper on fisheries announced Friday.

It also said the future task faced by the fishery industry was to engage in operations with emphasis laid on conserving on fuel in view of the serious energy crisis and sharp rise in fuel prices.

The white paper, reported to the regular cabinet meeting by Kibun Muto, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, stressed the need for making imports in an orderly manner.

It cited the case involving the bankruptcy early this year of Hokusho Co., a marine product wholesaler, which cornered the imported herring roe (kazunoko) market on expectations of huge profits last yearend. Kazunoko is a popular New Year delicacy but consumers refrained from making purchases last year due to the high prices.

The white paper said the world's fish hauls in calendar 1978 totaled 72,380,000 tons, up 1.6 per cent over the previous year.

But catches of countries engaged in pelagic operations were tending to decline due to the increase in the number of nations establishing exclusive 200-mile fishing zones, it said.

The white paper said that as of last January, 84 countries in the world had established such zones.

Of countries having deep connections with Japan's fishing operations, only China and South Korea remain to establish the 200-mile zones, it said.

The white paper also said:

--The nation's catch volume in 1978 rose only slightly over the previous year to 10,830,000 tons. Hauls from pelagic fishing operations declined 20 per cent to 2,120,000 tons due to poor results in waters around the Soviet Union. Catches of mackerels in the coastal waters increased, however.

--The catch volume in 1979 was believed to have reached the same level as in 1978 or slightly less.

--The increasing trend among coastal countries to establish exclusive 200-mile fishery zones has deprived Japan of most of its traditional fishing grounds and is making fishery negotiations with such countries more and more difficult.

--Trade in marine products is showing a tendency of increasing on a global level. Imports by advanced countries are rising, in particular.

--Japan's imports also have continued to increase, reaching 1,020,000 tons in 1978, or yen 676.5 billion in value. The import value in 1979 topped yen 900 billion. Japan thus replaced the U.S. as the world's top importer of marine products.

--Due to favorable catches of sardine, mackerel and Pacific saury, their domestic producer prices dropped 14 per cent over 1977. The downward trend, however, stopped in 1979 and prices are generally moving higher.

--Consumer prices of fresh fish generally remained at the same level as the previous year in 1978. Prices of such fish as tuna and flatfish started moving upward in April last year. Prices of dried and salted fish rose in 1978 but stabilized in 1979.

--There were 207,000 fishing enterprises in 1978, down 9,600 from 1973. The declining trend has slowed down, however, when compared with the five-year period prior to 1973.

--The number of fishermen totaled 478,000 in 1978, a 6 per cent decline from 1973. An aging process is seen with the number of middle and advanced age fishermen increasing.

--The price of fuel oil used by fishing boats showed a trend of declining up to the end of 1978 but started to turn upward after the revolution in Iran. It rose 2.2 times in February this year compared with a year ago.

--With the rise in the income level of the people, there has been an increase in the number of people utilizing fishing villages for recreation purposes, offering fishermen additional sources of income through engaging in lodging and angling businesses.

COMMON HERITAGE FUND ADVOCATED

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 8 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] An internationally acceptable solution to the formulation of the Law of the Sea has been elusive thus far. Negotiations have been protracted. Sharp divergence of stands taken by various states on the key issues involved have been prominent. A new convention on the Law of the Sea is emerging. It is yet to be seen how much success this convention will be able to achieve. The amount of success will depend on the attitude leading toward settling the issue by making the concept of a just and equitable sharing of the marine wealth, particularly the non-living resources among the strong and weak nations alike the paramount one. Acceptance on the protection of the rights and interests of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged nations and their access to the immense marine resources is also essential.

To protect these rights and interests, Nepal has rightly been advocating the establishment of a common heritage fund. Among other features of a common heritage fund, the coastal states will be required to contribute a portion of their net revenues from the exploitation of the non-living resources from elusive economic zones they have claimed for themselves. Nepal's stand that a common heritage fund be made an integral part of the Law of the Sea treaty was reiterated by Nepal's Permanent Representative to the United Nations at the plenary session of the soon-to-be-held new convention on the Law of the Sea. The fundamental concepts underlying the establishment of a common heritage fund clearly falls in line with the search for a more just and equitable economic world order that is yet to become a reality. Since there has been unanimous acceptance that marine resources are the common heritage of mankind there ought to be positive support to the common heritage fund concept by all nations. Deprivation of the access to marine resources to the land-locked and disadvantaged nations would flagrantly go against the fundamental principle of a more equitable world economic order and would be quite unfair. Therefore an agreement on the establishment of a common heritage fund should be strived for at the coming convention on the Law of the Sea besides succeeding in settling other conflicting issues.

NEW ZEALAND FISHING BONANZA OVER, BOARD SAYS

Limited Controls Studied

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 7 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

THE great New Zealand fishing bonanza is over, according to the Fishing Industry Board.

It says that New Zealand's traditional fisheries in waters up to 200 metres deep cannot stand much extra fishing.

Wide publicity for the 600-mile exclusive economic zone — at one time the fourth largest in the world, but now relegated to seventh — and estimates of huge fish tonnages available led to the view that there was an untapped bonanza available.

"The New Zealand public deserves to be better informed," the board said in a statement.

While there is room to expand the New Zealand industry with both pelagic fish (tuna, squid, barracouta and mackerel) and demersal fish (hoki, southern blue whiting, red cod and ling), larger ships are going to be needed to do the job. Marketing expertise will be

needed to sell some of the less preferred species.

The board's general manager (Mr Nick Jarman) said the board was now examining ways of phasing in limited control of the fishing effort by New Zealand fishermen.

Last resort

No said licensing in the sense normally understood would only be necessary as a last resort.

"This is not so much because of the possibility of decimating the resource — because nature can recover — but because of the danger of decimating those who catch the fish," Mr Jarman said.

"We cannot rely on economic attrition to reduce the number of fishermen. We

have to recognise now that what is in the individual interest is not always in the common interest."

Mr Jarman was reluctant to specify how the limitation of effort should take place, but said the board preferred fishermen who were prepared to fully commit themselves to the industry.

At the same time there were some exceptions, such as fishermen seeking seasonal catches and rural Maori communities that could only fish for part of the year.

Among the ideas circulating is a licensing system as used in Victoria, Australia.

There the licences are reviewed every year. Any commercial fisherman who has earned less than 50 percent of the average fisherman's income is required to justify himself before the licence is renewed.

Inshore Fields Overfished

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 12 Mar 80 p 16

[Report by HERALD shipping reporter]

[Text] Wellington--The New Zealand fishing industry is in trouble. It has expanded so rapidly that the most important fishery, the continental shelf trawl fishery, is already over-capitalised and there are too many boats.

The situation has been brought about by the expansion of New Zealand's own inshore fleet and by the signing up of many foreign joint ventures. It has led to quotas and restrictions being placed on nearly all prime species of fin fish.

Discussing the problem yesterday, the director of the fisheries division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Mr B. T. Cunningham, said it was the greatest problem the ministry faced at the moment.

When the next fin fishing season starts on April 1, there will be a 3000-tonne quota on hake because of over-fishing in the Hokitika trench and a 1500-tonne quota of silver warehou, also because of over-fishing.

Lucrative

Snapper, Trevally and Tarakihi are also under pressure and moves are under way to peg catches at annual sustainable yields.

The Ministry and the Fishing Industry Board have been presented with a tricky social and economic problem as a result, because both bodies now have to curb the more lucrative inshore fishing and encourage fishermen to fish elsewhere.

Some foreign joint ventures can be directed elsewhere when the present agreements come up for review.

But local fishermen have more decided views on traditional fishing grounds and are likely to be less prepared to take risks in deeper waters where the economic viability of New Zealand deep-water trawling has still to be proved.

The present situation was forecast by the ministry's own research division about 18 months ago at a demersal fishing conference but the ministry's management division has only just received the tell-tale catch returns which indicate the accuracy of the predictions.

The problem in part is due to the duty-free import scheme for new and near new fishing boats. The imported boats were supposed to open up new waters or replace obsolete craft.

Some of them have done this, but Mr Cunningham said many of the older, less economic craft had remained in the same fishing grounds after being sold to other fishermen.

The result had been greatly increased catching power in many areas.

Insight

Another factor had been grossly inaccurate foreign catch data, he said. The ministry had been obliged to rely on much of this data during the initial stages after the introduction of the 200-mile

economic zone because local scientists lacked knowledge of the deeper waters.

Local fish scientists are rapidly gaining a fuller insight into what the New Zealand resources can economically sustain from the annual catch returns all fishermen must provide within the zone.

Areas of expansion for local fishermen are there, but many involve different techniques.

There is room for growth in tuna fishing, purse seining, long lining, squid fishing and bottom long lining for ling.

Own Craft

Deep-water trawling for southern blue whiting and some other species is another possibility.

To overcome some of the present problems local fishermen will have to increase the local content in foreign joint ventures, perhaps man some of the deep-sea trawlers or buy their own craft.

The fishing industry board is at present examining such possibilities. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre, has asked all joint venture companies to produce a plan showing how they intend to increase local involvement.

The move has created a dilemma for many of the companies, according to the board.

Reluctant

There are no Government guidelines on what is expected in local involvement. Some local fishermen have asked the Government to spell out precisely what it has in mind.

Foreign partners are reluctant to increase New Zealand involvement and some local partners, whose only experience of fishing has been a 5 per cent interest in joint ventures, lack the experience to draw up plans for increased New Zealand involvement.

Many of the local companies had no interest in fishing at all before the 200-mile limit was introduced and they found foreign partners.

Now the Fishing Industry Board and ministry will get local fishermen out of over-fished inshore waters and into deep-sea trawling is still the greatest challenge.

Too Big

It is complicated by two other factors. One is that no one really knows what type

of fishing boat will be suitable.

Some of the big foreign boats may be too big, and Asian fishing boats do not have accommodation up to New Zealand standards. So a degree of experimentation is necessary.

The other factor is the unloading of catches from big fishing boats. The matter is still being debated by the New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation and the Fishing Industry Board.

If watersiders insist on being involved, the high wage costs normally associated with their work will almost certainly discourage local fishermen from expanding into deep-sea trawling.

Such a move would peg the development of the New Zealand fishing industry at its present level and ensure foreign fishermen had a permanent place in New Zealand waters, perhaps with a return to licensed quota fishing rather than joint ventures, meaning less economic benefit to New Zealand.

PORTS WANT TIGHTER CHECK ON OIL TANKERS

Oil Pollution Fears

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 15 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

**Herald Shipping Reporter
Wellington**

The Ministry of Transport is long on sound advice on how to cope with an oil pollution disaster but short on prevention measures.

This was the feeling of many delegates at the Harbours Association conference yesterday. They called for discussions with the ministry to try to improve matters.

It was decided that the ministry should be asked to investigate ways of checking on tankers before and after they left local ports.

Auckland Harbour Board member Mr T. J. O'Dwyer said the ministry's booklet on oil pollution had no recommendations on the prevention of a mishap.

Another Auckland member, Mr H. L. Julian, pressed for the introduction of tanker lanes and surveillance of tanker movements round the coast.

He was told by the ministry representative at the conference, Mr G. S. Milne, that a special oil pollution subcommittee's investigation last year showed there was not sufficient traffic to justify the move.

The president of the association, Mr R. W. Carr, called for a full joint Harbours Association and ministry exercise on the subject.

Mr Carr expressed serious doubts over the ability of the oil pollution committee to cope with a major spill.

Tanker Lanes Suggestion

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p. 8

[Text 7]

Press Assn Wellington

A claim that many huge oil tankers arrive in New Zealand with only a "shop atlas" for navigation is exaggerated, the director of the marine division of the Ministry of Transport, Mr H. D. M. Jones, said yesterday.

The Northland Harbour Board chairman, Mr J. Carney, said this week that specialist tanker sea lanes would not be much use to New Zealand because half the tankers were without charts.

"Half of them arrive with an atlas and don't even know where they are," he said.

"We have had ships arrive here with the atlas you can buy in a shop and these are tankers with oil in them—not 30,000 or 30,000-tonne tankers. . . . these are huge crude tankers."

The assistant Northland harbourmaster, Captain J. Kirkham, said overseas tankers arrived with tremendous navigational equipment on

board, but they did not know how to use it.

Yesterday, Mr Jones said that while there would have been some instances of deficient charts, there was no evidence the problem was as big as suggested by the Northland board.

"We have had no evidence of these big tankers coming in without charts," he said.

"We have had lots of the smaller vessels, particularly fishing boats, without them, and normally when the ship comes in and we have reason to believe they have not got charts, we make sure they get them."

"Really, Mr Carney has got to produce some evidence for us," he said.

Mr Jones said he could believe an occasional tanker would arrive with only a large-scale chart, but that could be because detailed charts were not available in the Middle East, where the tanker was loaded. In such cases they would get detailed charts in New Zealand.

He said the statement about not using navigational equipment was generalised. In some systems, New Zealand did not have the shore beacons for the equipment to relate to, so that particular equipment could not be used.

"If the Northland pilots come across any cases where a tanker has no charts, they have a responsibility to let us know and we will take action," said Mr Jones.

"We have the power to compel these vessels to carry charts, but if they do not tell us about it, we can do nothing."

ESTIMATE OF OFFSHORE OIL RESERVES DISPUTED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

The Hunt International Petroleum Company has not explored the Great South Basin adequately enough to talk with any confidence about possible large oil reserves there, according to the head of the New Zealand Geological Survey, Dr P. B. Andrews.

Hunt's chief geologist, Mr R. M. Sanford, said from Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday that the Great South Basin, off the south-east coast of New Zealand, had potential oil reserves of between 15,000 million and 20,000 million barrels. A Press Association report in "The Press" yesterday incorrectly gave this figure as 200 million barrels.

But Mr Sanford said, "I am certainly not saying that there are reserves like that. I am not saying it is probable and I am not saying it is possible. What I am saying is that if oil is found in wealth-while quantities, that potential is there: it is no more than that at the moment."

Dr Andrews said yesterday, "The best anyone would be likely to suggest would be that statistically this is the kind of figure that is likely to be true but there could just as well be zilch oil down there."

He said Hunt had held a number of licences for the Campbell Plateau but it

had drilled wells only in the northern section. A seismic survey had been done of the southern area near the Auckland Islands and Hunt had probably used this to estimate possible recoverable reserves.

"But until you drill a well you do not know what reserves there are," said Dr Andrews. "Their guess is the best on the basis of existing information. It is better than a preliminary survey but it is a big area they are looking at."

Dr Andrews said he believed there would be no problem overcoming the technological difficulties of recovering oil from the Great South Basin if sufficient reserves were found.

"I would say that the technicians will produce the goods if they are needed. You could pretty well say with confidence that as fast as the problems arise solutions would be found."

The Minister of Energy (Mr Birch) said yesterday he was aware that Hunt had defined very large geological structures in the Great South Basin and that if hydrocarbons were found there was every chance they would be substantial, reports the Press Association.

But the reality was that

"oil is where you find it" and no-one could be completely confident of the outcome of exploration until proved resources were found.

The question of Hunt's resuming exploration in the Great South Basin had been under negotiation for some months. The company had substantial money invested in the region and the two licences the Government had now agreed to grant would allow it to firm up its seismic and geophysical information before making a decision on further drilling.

"If the company should undertake to drill again within a reasonable time a further licence will be issued," said Mr Birch.

Mr Sanford said Hunt and its partners would not be ready to resume drilling until late this year or 1981. Hunt was seeking "another partner or two" to join its consortium with the Phillips Petroleum Company, the Impel Corporation, the Placid Oil Company, and Petrocorp.

The group would revive its offices in New Zealand, do some seismic re-evaluation, and obtain another off-shore rig.

"We would use Penrod again if it was available but we will use whatever we can get at the time we are ready to start," said Mr Sanford.

BRIEFS

FISHING FLEET STATISTICS--There are now 28 fishing boats of 100 tonnes or more on the New Zealand register, with a total tonnage of 6692. The development of New Zealand's exclusive economic management zone has been responsible for much of this development. Five years ago, before the zone was introduced, New Zealand had only 11 craft with a total tonnage of 2336. Further growth in the fishing industry will take place as the local content in foreign joint ventures continues. Ultimately, many of the foreign chartered fishing boats will be replaced by local craft. [Excerpts] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Mar 80 p 9]

ARRESTED FISHING BOATS--New Zealand has arrested 23 foreign fishing boats since the 200-mile limit was declared on April 1, 1978. A great many more have had their licences endorsed for minor technical breaches of the regulations, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Of those arrested, 16 have been South Korean, two Taiwanese, two Russian, two Japanese and one American. Five of the charges resulted in the foreign boats losing their New Zealand registration. One was suspended from fishing for a month and the rest were either fined or reprimanded. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Mar 80 p 9]

INCREASED TRAWLING FEES--Wellington (Press Assn)--Fees paid by foreign vessels trawling in New Zealand's economic zone have been increased from \$17 a tonne to \$20. The increase will not apply to fish caught in fisheries management area E lying mainly to the south of the South Island, where the fee remains at \$17. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Apr 80 p 5]

AKAROA TRIAL UNLOADING--The unloading of a trial shipment of squid at Akaroa Harbour has been postponed until next season because of uncertainty caused by the recent watersiders' industrial dispute. A New Zealand-Japanese joint-venture consortium, Jaybel Nichimo, had been given permission by the Akaroa County Council to unload a trial shipment of squid and to refuel at Akaroa Harbour. According to the consortium's business consultant at Akaroa, Mr D. G. Sanders, the trial shipment was ready for unloading at the end of the week. However, because of the "sensitivity" of the watersiders' dispute, the consortium had decided not to change loading

patterns until the situation "settled down." This meant that the consortium had to continue transporting the squid to Nelson from the area it was fishing off Stewart Island. [Excerpt] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 6 Mar 80 p 4]

OIL EXPLORATION BOOM--This year looks set to be a boom year for oil exploration in New Zealand. Yesterday, the Minister of Energy (Mr Birch) said approved testing for this year would cost upwards of \$70,000,000 with the likelihood of even more to come. The United States' Hunt Group will be back in New Zealand waters this year exploring for oil in the Great South Basin south of New Zealand. Hunt's licence in the area expired last year, but has now been renewed. Shell-BP-Todd will start a three-well search off Taranaki sometime this year, although their plans have been stalled by problems of finding a suitable drilling ship. State-owned Petrocorp is already engaged in drilling in Taranaki, and is looking around for partners for an exploration programme on the West Coast. Mr Birch said New Zealand Petroleum and the American Triton exploration company have applied for a five-year licence over 6904 sq km off-shore from the West Coast. "With less than a quarter of 1980 past us, New Zealand looks set for a record year of activity in oil exploration," Mr Birch said. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 Mar 80 p 2]

CSO: 5200

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA RECALLS REPRESENTATIVES TO BEAGLE TALKS

PY121952 Paris APP in Spanish 0201 GMT 12 Apr 80 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (APP)--The decision of the Argentine Government to recall its representatives to the pope's mediation of the Beagle conflict has elicited a variety of comments in Argentine diplomatic circles.

While some view the recalling of the representatives as a sign of hardening in the Argentine-Chilean negotiations presided over by the pope's mediator, Cardinal Antonio Samore, others believe that it could be the prelude to an important announcement. Those who favor the first possibility point to the recent removal of former Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos as a step which marked the beginning of a period of hardening of Chilean international relations. Those who believe that developments in the near future will bring the negotiations closer to a decision stated that the change in the leadership of Chilean foreign policy will "little affect" the Beagle negotiations. These observers retain their faith that "the moral authority of the pope"--who is acting as mediator through Cardinal Samore--will prevent either country from hardening its position toward the conflict.

A high-ranking official source recently admitted that "there is no spectacular news" about the issue but firmly denied that this implies a stagnation of the talks in Rome. The source added that "it is a slow and complex process, and the solution will require the two parties to make concessions, because neither Argentina nor Chile will accept a solution fully favorable to one of the parties." Argentine representatives Guillermo Moncayo and Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo will arrive in Buenos Aires on Monday and will brief Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor--and presumably President Jorge Videla and the commanders in chief of the armed forces branches as well--on the results of the negotiations.

CSO: 5200

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA LIMIT TALKS--The Venezuelan and Colombian plenipotentiary delegates have concluded in Cali their third round of bilateral negotiations for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas with significant progress. They agreed to hold the fourth round of talks in Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela, on 23 May. The delegations issued a communique at the end of the meeting last night. In it, they expressed satisfaction with the open, cordial and useful way in which the talks were entrusted to them. Julio Londono, head of the Colombian delegation, said that technical, legal and economic aspects of the demarcation were discussed during the 6-day meeting, adding that political aspects which correspond to the presidents of the two nations were put aside. [Excerpt] [PA032029 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA]

CSO: 5200

SEYCHELLES TO HOST INDIAN OCEAN CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

Victoria NATION in English 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

S EYCHELLES will host a major conference next week of Indian Ocean coastal states on marine conservation. On the agenda will be the possibility of a new alliance to cover all matters of conservation in the ocean.

The conference, in National House next Monday and Tuesday, arises from the personal initiative of President Rene, who has invited all 26 coastal nations to attend. So far 17 have accepted and the final number is expected to be at least 20, several of them sending high-ranking ministers as delegates.

To stress the non-political nature of the meeting, it is being held under the aegis of the World Wildlife Fund and chaired by the distinguished naturalist Sir Peter Scott, the Fund's Chairman.

It comes as a follow-up to the initiative of last July, when Seychelles took the whaling world by surprise in successfully proposing an Indian Ocean Sanctuary at the meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London.

The IWC voted to ban all commercial whaling for 10 years in a 40 million square mile area of the ocean. Only the three major whaling nations of Japan, USSR and South Korea voted against the resolution, which effectively created the biggest sanctuary of any kind the world has ever seen.

Next week's conference marks the determination of the Seychelles Government, which became an IWC member only in March 1979, to play an even more active role in future.

The hope of Government now is that the protection of the Sanctuary can be extended to cover other marine life, explained Dr. Lyall Watson, Seychelles' Deputy Commissioner to the IWC.

The Sanctuary effectively means there will never be a whale killed in the Indian Ocean again. But we also have to safeguard other forms of life, including those on which the whales feed," he said.

"We are also talking about the right of developing nations to preserve stocks which they may want to use themselves some day. In the case of whales it is quite possible that they could become a major tourist attraction in Seychelles as they have become in the United States."

Among the animals likely to benefit from an Indian Ocean conservation alliance are turtles and dolphins. The fact that none of the coastal states is a whaling nation is seen as a springboard to more widespread protection.

There are 43 species of whales and dolphins known to exist in the Indian Ocean Sanctuary, though the only one found in any great numbers in Seychelles waters is the sperm whale, of which several thousand breed between Bird and Denis Islands on the northern edge of the Seychelles Bank.

The exact number of sperm whales has never been properly assessed and in fact the largest gaps in knowledge of the Sanctuary are in the tropical areas of the



The sperm whale breeds in large numbers between Bird and Denis Islands on the northern edge of the Seychelles Bank. Its oil has always been prized as a lubricant.

ocean. To help remedy this, the International Fund for Animal Welfare has donated the services of a twin-engine aircraft to be based at Seychelles International Airport, which will begin this month a sighting survey in these waters.

Scientific advisers to the Government will supervise this survey and publish later this year a resumé of all research so far carried out on

all species of whales, dolphins and porpoises in the Sanctuary.

As soon as these tasks are finished, a scientific meeting will be called in Seychelles, involving all those who have been working on these species in the Indian Ocean, to discuss a coordinated research plan to make the best possible use of resources in the Sanctuary.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOMALIA-EGYPT FISHERIES AGREEMENT--The Somali Democratic Republic and the Egyptian Government yesterday signed at the Ministry of Fisheries in Mogadishu an agreement on the joint establishment of a fishing company. On the Somali side the agreement was signed by the vice minister of the fisheries ministry, Challe Shire Suudi Mahmud, and the other side by the Egyptian assistant minister of fisheries, (al-Sayyed Salah). [Text]
[LD250200 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Apr 80]

CSO: 5200

POOR PERFORMANCE OF FISHING INDUSTRY EXPLAINED

Algiers REVOLUTION AFRICAINE in French 29 Feb-6 Mar 80 pp 23-34

[Article by H.G: "Why the Shortage of Fish?"]

[Excerpts] In approaching the fisheries sector, one feels both perplexed and helpless at the contradictions and disorganization in it. A rather frequently quoted quip would have people believe that the fish living near our coast die of old age. This witticism does have some truth in it, as will be seen farther on. But then, we have to ask ourselves about the reasons for such a situation. What curse can have fallen upon this industry, for it to be so unproductive, when all the conditions for its development are met? We have tried to untangle the skein, tracing the complex, confused channels of the fishing market. It has not been an easy thing to do, for we have had to clear a way through a whole network of middlemen.

Like other seaboard countries, Algeria selected the fishing industry as a source of additional extremely valuable proteins for use in the population's diet. However, present production falls far short of meeting the demand for fish. Per capita consumption is two kilograms a year, whereas the average consumption level is 12 kilograms per capita for Mediterranean basin inhabitants as a whole.

In the fishing industry, therefore, everything still needs to be done. The chaotic mode of production resulting from the particular conditions governing the industry, and from the absence of an effective instrument for development and leadership, capable of providing both OAP [Algerian Fishing Office] fishermen and private fishermen (or the traditional sector) with the guidance indispensable for the development of this activity [as published]. All that has contributed to the present situation, characterized by the flare-up in prices, and sometimes the disappearance of fish from the market stalls, pure and simple.

Yet, with 1,300 kilometers of coastline and a west to east marine current from the Atlantic Ocean, there exist the most favorable factors for development of the so-called pelagic species, such as sardine, anchovy, and tuna,

in the best of conditions. Would it not therefore make more sense in this case to talk of the lack of human determination and the absence of a rational fishery policy? for who can say that this sector can be corrected by production method planning alone, if the most important element, man, the small working fisherman, does not take part?

Plentiful Resources

Pending review of this problem, the situation is such that we must go back a bit to take stock of all the obstacles hindering fishery development.

It should be known that initially (in the West of the country) the ocean current, several tens of miles wide and 200 meters deep, gradually declines in strength and in depth as it reaches the East of the country. It is the same with the coastal plateau. The latter, about 10 miles wide at Ghazaouet and Beni-Saf, grows narrower and narrower toward the East. The result is that except for the six large bays (Arzew, Bou-Ismaïl, Algiers, Skikda, Bedjaia, Mers-el-Kebir) and the gulf of el-Kala, all the rest of the plateau is very limited and has a rather jagged surface that prevents normal catches.

True, a few on-site studies have been tried here and there, but none of them has enabled a serious estimate of fishery resources and their location to be made with a view to exploitation. There is no shortage of working hypotheses, however. For example, the following assertion, made by an official in the field: "Our resources are relatively plentiful with respect to pelagic species (blue fish)." They are known to be less plentiful as a result of the natural conditions on the plateau, so far as so-called bottom species (white fish) are concerned.

In that case, the question on consumers' minds will be why we have a shortage of pelagic species on the market, since all the indications seem to be that there are good conditions for the development of sardines, anchovies, and tuna. The most fitting answer for clearing up this obscurity is that the fishing techniques and equipment in use are still well below the technological level used in the Mediterranean basin. Indeed, the methods in use among private fishermen are archaic. The procedures to which they cling despite the technological advances recorded during the past decade do in fact demonstrate the strong influence of the Spanish fishing method (equally old-fashioned) prevailing in the Oran area, while the style formerly known as Constantinian is still largely influenced by the Italian trend. The very strong regionalization observed today is unfortunately related to this influence, which is not suitable for present-day technology. Under these conditions, the fishing industry has made some progress, though without meeting very heavy local, regional, and national demand.

The problem with the fleet remains untouched in both sectors: public and traditional. Analysis of its status from 1957 to 1978 reveals that the number of trawlers declined from 152 in 1959 to 57 units in 1963, or a loss

of 95 trawlers. For the same years, it is seen that the number of high tonnage vessels was only 535 units in 1963, whereas it was 931 in 1959. The marked decline is due to the mass departure, just before independence, of owners of vessels of foreign origin.

If the fleet's total strength is considered, it is observed that in 1978 the number of vessels is 695, of which a bare 40 or so belong to the former OAP, compared to 937 units in 1959. That is more than it takes for one to realize that equipment, in terms of fishing boats, despite the existence of a public sector, has hardly reached the pre-independence threshold.

The underequipment explains the poor deployment of the fishing fleet. It leads to a heavy concentration of vessels in the West and center of the country, compared to sparse distribution in the East.

Once again, let us check the figures: in the West, 48 percent of the fleet is accounted for, 30 percent in the center, and 22 percent in the East.

The fishermen, including the ENAP [Algerian National Fishery Enterprise] ones, state the problem simply: "Where do you unload, supposing you go to the East?" Indeed, in general, port infrastructures intended specifically for fishery are characterized by "the decrepitude and inadequacy of their equipment." In other words, lack of slipways and hoists are pointed out. Lack of skilled manpower should also be mentioned. The last point makes Fishery Office people evasive. In other words, is there an attempt to cover up the question of training? No, apparently all of them fail to understand, cannot quite grasp the causes occasioning the closing of training facilities like the Mostaganem ones. Thus there are manifold causes preventing fishermen from doing their job to the desired standards. To the decrepitude of the ports and the implantation of new industrial complexes which prevent expanding them must be added the strong competition of the commercial activities taking place in mixed ports.

Port Structures

In the 20 built-up ports and the 23 small harbors, port equipment has indeed suffered from mismanagement and inadequate maintenance, renewal, and investment. The result being that in 1979 no noteworthy progress has been achieved in this area. Quite the contrary. Officials are aware of this and say so forthrightly: "The number and quality of services rendered fishery professionals have seriously declined, particularly in the areas of repair and supply capabilities." Hence the present situation: many small ports all along the coast are in a state of underequipment that is harmful to fishery activities.

The weaknesses noted in the measurement and location of resources, the number and quality of the means of production, the land support infrastructures show the fishing sector to be very backward and full of serious inadequacies whose effect could only be to limit its development capabilities. Hence,

our country has never yet been in a position to exploit its marine resources to desired levels, as the following table shows. Though constantly increasing, production only just reaches 50 percent of the actual potential in 1978.

Fleet Development from 1957 to 1978:

Description	1957	1959	1963	1964	1968	1974	1978
Private trawlers	145	152	57	76	100	100	124
OAP	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
Lumparos	317	308	244	225	124	20	-
Ring Nets	-	-	19	51	51	130	160
Small craft	472	453	324	334	306	303	364
Total	936	937	534	696	611	695	695

Production Development

Production	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
OAP	1,040	1,205	1,845	1,864	4,121	2,314	2,404	2,400
Private sector	22,653	26,533	22,341	33,266	35,324	32,804	41,072	31,343
Total	23,693	28,337	31,184	35,730	31,495	35,123	43,476	34,143
OAP %, total production	44%	6.4%	6.3%	5.2%	11.6%	6.5%	3.5%	7%
Per capita avail. in Kg	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.10	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8

Consideration or reconsideration of the entire fisheries policy is thus becoming a matter of urgency: for national fish production in general is clearly below the level of Mediterranean resources, since studies, even though incomplete, have resulted in the discovery of a bio-mass of 180,000 tons, capable of sustaining a harvesting threshold on the order of 60,000 to 80,000 tons. At present, our production is around 35,000 tons. Is that old fisherman right in saying that our fish dies of old age? Apparently so, our resources are underexploited. All that is needed, however, is to provide our fishermen with leadership, adapt new fishing techniques as is done elsewhere, make small fishermen aware of the advantage to them of going to new places whenever possible, and above all, not to let trafficking and prohibited fishing methods continue. (Dynamite does in fact prevent fish from reproducing normally) and lastly, make our fishermen public-spirited enough to do

their work as conscientiously as necessary. But even before trying to change things at this level, it is necessary to give some thought to the state of bad management that has characterized the OAP so far, though it used to have a research institution (ISTPA [Advanced Institute of Fishing Technology]) at its disposal. What has happened to this support resource?

In conclusion, the effects of the multiple retardations and deficiencies have brought about a situation so serious that any solution must automatically be incorporated into a real "overall program" capable of correcting the situation, for though in the past Algerians for various reasons did not consume much fish, today they are asking for it to vary their protein sources, and that is to be expected.

To meet this imperative dietary need, clear objectives must be defined for the period of the next five-year plan, as a step in a long-term process, aimed, according to the Fisheries Office, at "responding in the best possible conditions to the foreseeable fishery products demand, by exploitation of all our national resources...and by additional contributions from outside the Mediterranean, already indispensable at this time."

Some changes have already occurred. The OAP, for instance, has been reorganized and split into two separate but complementary enterprises. ECOREP (Construction and Repair Enterprise) will in future have construction, repair, manufacturing and supply of fishing equipment entrusted to it. ENAP (National Fishery Enterprise) will be concerned, as indicated, with fishery, the processing and marketing of its products.

Though very small, this first action toward recovery is evidence of the determination of those responsible to make some changes. It was high time!

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CSO: 5200

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROMOTE, PROTECT FISHERIES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Apr 80 p 18

[Text] Chief Michael Ibru has called on the Federal Government to introduce regulatory measures on fishing to make fish available to consumers wholesome and disease-free.

Chief Ibru made this call in Lagos at the national seminar on "Inspection and Quality Control in Fishing Industry in Nigeria."

He observed that a forum for cross-fertilisation of ideas among researchers, policy-makers, representatives of fishing industries and consumers on the industry has been conspicuously lacking in the country.

Chief Ibru has decried the widespread pollution of inland and coastal waters and the lack of modern facilities for storing and distribution of fish.

Chief Ibru advised that there should be regulations to reduce oil and industrial pollution of fishing grounds so as to improve the quality of fish habitats.

He called on the government to compel lending institutions to adopt a more favourable attitude to the fishing industry.

He urged the government to provide landing facilities for slipways and dry-docking facilities for fishermen.

Chief Ibru described as "very shameful" the practice whereby trawlers go to Ivory Coast, Senegal and even in Spain because these facilities are not available in Nigeria.

He appealed to the Federal Government to grant tax relief to fishing industries so that they can invest their profit.

The Federal Government was urged to make sure that foreign fishing vessels are kept away from Nigeria territorial waters. Nigeria should also seek bilateral agreement to obtain fishing rights with countries with large oceans.

The Federal Government was praised for the establishment of the Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research, the Kani Lake Research Institute, the Lake Chad Research Institute and School of Fisheries.

Earlier, the Minister of Health, Mr. D.C. Ugwu, said that the Federal Government was committed to the production of high quality fish for the Nigerian populace.

He pointed out that the fishing industry in Nigeria was undergoing transition from traditional methods to modern scientific method. The production of fish for Nigerian market is still far from encouraging.

He pointed out that despite the total catch of 719,703 tonnes in 1978 Nigeria still imported 304,539 tonnes of fish to supplement local production in the same year.

He told fishermen and the general public that the Federal Government is considering ways to make Nigeria self-sufficient in fish production and even export abroad.

Above is a cross section of participants at the seminar.

CSO: 5200

SENEGAL

MINISTER NOTES GOVERNMENT'S FISH RESOURCES POLICY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Feb 80 pp 1,2

[Interview with Robert Sagna, secretary of state for Sea Fishing, by Cheriff Elvalide Seye and Page Mor Sylla: "Sea Fishing: Robert Sagna Answers Our Questions"]

[Text] Maritime credit and subregional cooperation, these are the two main means of action perfected by the Government through the recent creation of the State Department for Sea Fishing.

Maritime credit, through the ease of access to credit and reimbursement at small interest rates, should allow the development of home industry and sea fishing. In the first case, it will permit the pursuit of the policy of modernization of fishing methods and in the second, it will allow us to raise the part played by the Senegalese in a realm still dominated by foreign interests.

As for subregional cooperation, it is a question of preserving a very coveted regional stock in the face of threats represented by the progressive equipment of world fishing gears.

In an exclusive interview granted to "Le Soleil," Robert Sagna, Secretary of State for Sea Fishing, sketches the major threads of the policy which he means to implement so that Senegal could benefit the most from its fishing resources without compromising them.

The recent creation of a State Department for Sea Fishing underlines once more the importance accorded to the fishing sector in Senegal. In 1978, 232,682 tons of fish were landed in Senegal. The following year there was a slight decrease in the catch. Nonetheless, in the agricultural sector fishing is still the area in which there is the most satisfaction.

The person to which the directions of the fishing industry have just been entrusted is not a novice in the matter. He has had occasion to acquaint himself with this domain. In an exclusive interview granted last week to "Le Soleil," he sketches the main lines of what will be his policy for taking the best possible advantage of our fishing resources.

--LE SOLEIL: Mr Minister, a State Department for Sea Fishing has just been created. Why is it that the Government wishes to specify the mission of your department instead of just entrusting you with the quest on of fishing in general?

--Robert Sagna: You know that fishing is one of the most important sectors of our economy. It occupies the third place after the peanut industry and the phosphates. That is the reason why the government has thought that we must reinforce it by increasing its productivity and its profitability in order to compensate for losses which we must incur elsewhere as a result of climatic uncertainties. That is one of the reasons why the government has thought to create a Department for Sea Fishing. Why sea fishing instead of just fishing? This is because in Senegal we have two kinds of fishing. We have the so-called continental fishing which is the responsibility of the State Department for Waterways and Forestry and sea fishing which is the responsibility of my department. The continental fishing has to do with the rivers and it was to distinguish between freshwater fishing, or continental, and saltwater fishing, in other words sea fishing, that one has made the precision as to the type of fishing which is the responsibility of my department.

Fishing itself is made up of two sectors, the home industry fishing, clearly the more important sector, and industrial fishing. Out of an average 300,000 ton catch per year, the home fishing accounts for 70 per cent. That should tell us the importance of the home fishing sector, especially for the economy and in terms of employment. Nonetheless, it still needs to be reorganized.

The same thing applies in the case of the industrial fishing, especially as concerns the equipment and allied industries. One must equally acknowledge that the part played by Senegalese in this sector is still relatively weak. It is thus more than just useful, it is even urgent, that the Senegalese organize themselves so as to better run their societies, that they equip their boats and plants so as to make what they have profitable. It is equally good also that the Senegalese take more and more the place of foreigners in this sector of industrial fishing. This is entirely legitimate. This is why the government has thought it useful to help in organizing this sector with the assistance and participation of the industrial experts, but more so with the Senegalese themselves.

Motorization of Small Boats

How do we do this? In the home industry sector, we are going to push the motorization of small boats, their equipping with nets and other means of fishing, but also the training and organization of fishermen into co-operatives. We will pursue also the so-called modern experience of home fishing which consists of increasing the capacity of embarkation and of modernizing the fishing techniques. It will be translated into the establishment of conservation and stocking infrastructures together with the

creation of trade circuits which would allow our fishermen to better take care of their production

As for the industrial fishing, the Senegalese will have to have reasonable fishing gears, and we are counting on promoting and boost the establishment of viable societies. Thus, in the case of industrial fishing as well as of the home industry fishing, development will go through the granting to Senegalese of the financial means with which they can equip themselves. A fishing boat costs a lot, both the boat and its motor. This is why we believe it necessary to create a maritime credit. This credit which we want to set up will make it possible for all the fishermen and industrial businessmen in the fishing industry to equip themselves. I think this will be one of the means to develop our national fishing fleet. We also have in mind the inventory of our fishing wealth in order to determine our stock in fish and other sea products and to locate their migratory movement, their dynamics, their reproduction areas and capacity, which will then allow to see the level to which one can go in their exploitation.

We will then be able also to regulate the fishing endeavors in their totality, both in the home fishing and in industrial fishing. The fishing zones will be circumscribed according to whether one practices this variety of fishing or that other and according to whether one is after this species or that.

--L.S.: According to you then, it is a question of developing both fishing modes. But is there not the risk of competition between the two modes?

--R.S.: Though the home fishing is the more important from the point of view of the catch, it still needs to be not only maintained but also better encouraged, better organized, which is why we maintain its primacy. This is the branch that touches the most people. Only you will agree with me that home fishing has its limits not only technical and financial but also geographical.

We have regulated fishing in such a way as to avoid competition between industrial fishing and home fishing. If industrial fishing can develop easily in the coastal regions, the home fishing on the other hand has very little possibility of going beyond the 12 miles limit.

There is then an equilibrium to maintain between the two kinds. Besides, at the present moment a decree regulates the zones of operation of industrial fishing, making it impossible for it to compete with home fishing.

--L.S.: But at the level of product consumption, is it not a fact that home fishing can run into difficulty caused by a better equipped industrial fishing?

--R.S.: No. You know very well that at the present time, industrial

fishing feeds both the industries and the market but the larger amount of fish consumption is assured thanks to the home fishing.

--L.S.: What are the aims of the maritime credit?

--R.S.: Maritime credit is one line of credit. In the case of the home fishing, we shall put the emphasis on the cooperatives which will have the financial means at advantageous interest rates. The conditions of reimbursement will also be made easier for them. In the case of the industrial fishing, we shall help the professionals acquire boats or equipment that goes with them. They will also be able to put up infrastructures for purposes of conservation or processing and equip themselves with transportation means.

--L.S.: Will the maritime credit lead to the doing away with the fishing encouragement fund the administration of which has in fact been redesigned by the Economic and Social Council in May 1978?

--R.S.: I don't think so because the activities of the fund at the present time and the objectives of the maritime credit do not contradict each other. They are on the contrary complementary since after you get the maritime credit there still could be financial questions that need prompt solutions and which can be resolved only through the encouragement fund. Only we will avoid the duplication of some functions of the fund and of the maritime credit. In short, the radius of activity of the fund and of the credit will be clearly defined in such a way as to make the protection of our coastal zones a responsibility of the encouragement fund.

--L.S.: Fishing in Senegal is one of the best endowed sectors. Can one equally say that it has the means to make its policy stick?

--R.S.: One can say that it has the means to the extent that it is an essentially productive economic sector. Contrary to the social sector, it is not a consumption sector. It is a production sector. It feeds to a major degree the State budget. However, measures will have to be taken in order, on the one hand, to increase the induced effects of fishing and, on the other hand, to see to which extent part of these resources can be recycled into activities that benefit fishing. For instance, the home fishing can generate resources which will serve to materially equip the same collective. Nonetheless, the problem is to be able to make immediate use of all these resources even if, in the long run, it turns out that the accumulation will be interesting.

--L.S.: Because of its difficulties the SOSAP [expansion unknown] was dissolved in 1974. Does the government envision the creation of a second society along the same lines or has it decided not to interfere any longer in this sector?

--R.S.: The government plans to keep the objectives which earlier have been assigned to the SOSAP. It will be a question of creating an impor-

tant national equipment, of rationally exploiting our resources before putting into place industrial and commercial infrastructures capable of making profitable our fishing resources, not to count the creation of employment that comes with it. Only we know that these objectives have not been attained. Thus, if we were to maintain these objectives the method will have to be changed. It will no longer be a question of creating a new SOSAP. We want to set up a structure that will be directly or indirectly run by the State to have the maximum advantage without replicating the inconveniences that were found in the functioning of the SOSAP. I believe we must favor the emergence of mixed societies where the State will simply have to boost the private initiatives without having to retain the majority of the stocks.

--L.S.: Mr Minister, in spite of the considerable resources that Senegal has in terms of fishing, fish is expensive here with prices fluctuating and some zones not even supplied with it. To which extent is the supply of fish to this market of the interior part of your concerns?

--R.S.: The inflation in prices is worrisome. In all sectors the rising prices are the object of particular concerns. The proof of it is to be found in the recent report made by the minister of economy and finance and the plan of economic and financial recovery. Not only is there sustained attention on the part of the government in the face of inflation but also concrete measures have been devised to avoid too rapid a rise in the prices. In the fishing sector, as in all other sectors, the prices tend to rise but the rising price of fish has been relatively less rapid than the prices of other commodities. On the world market there is no doubt that the prices of fishing products follow the law of the market, but at the national level it is difficult to aver that the prices have gone up too rapidly. It is also true that during some seasons there is a generalized hike in prices of fishing products. That is the reason why a better organization of both the production and distribution is a must. Thanks to an improvement in the fishing and conservation means, we will eventually get to a correct redistribution of marine products.

--L.S.: Relating to the question of external cooperation, Senegal had created in 1977 together with its neighbors a standing committee for the prevention of pilferage. Since then, however, this cell seems to have been lethargic. What is the situation of subregional cooperation now?

--R.S.: The world fishing situation is characterized by smaller catches which represent a clearcut exhaustion of fishing resources. Now since the part played by Africa in the world's production is rather small, 4.5 million tons out of 74 million tons for the entire world in 1977, there is a tendency to move some of the fishing over to Africa. In the face of such tendencies, the developing countries must come together and organize so as to bring about a global answer to the problem. We must proceed to an inventory of resources and elaborate together a common policy of fish exploitation. The case of Peru, 12 years ago the fourth largest producer of fish in the world, which has since fallen to 12th place and

the catch of which has fallen from 12 million tons down to 2.5 million tons, should give us some thought for reflexion.

As far as our country is concerned, a ministerial committee has been put in charge of reviving this permanent committee, of relaunching subregional cooperation. I was in Nouakchott last Wednesday to prepare the meeting projected for next June. The problems of information and coordination regarding control and supervision questions, the harmonization of our policies of fishing agreements or of issuance of licenses, etc. will be studied there.

It is also necessary to harmonize our relations with those countries which are not neighbors but which have signed agreements with us, to see if there is need to rearrange things. In which conditions is it possible to renew these agreements? What quid pro quo can Senegal get from these agreements?

In summary, a following up of this external cooperation is indispensable.

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CSO: 5200

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FISH SHORTAGE, FOREIGN FLEETS--Cape Town--The Minister of Fisheries, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, yesterday confirmed that the South African sea fishing industry was suffering from a serious fish shortage and that a number of fish factories were closing. He told The Citizen that an official investigation into the matter had almost been completed and that the report on the issue was expected within the next ten days. Sources alleged to The Citizen that "the theft of South African sea fish resources" by unauthorised local fishing boat owners, but mainly foreign fishing fleets which slip into our territorial fishing waters at night, were responsible." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 80 p 2]

CSO: 5200

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'AFTENPOSTEN' REPORTS PROGRESS IN JAN MAYEN ZONE TALKS

LD011529 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Morten Fyhn report: "Positive Contacts Between Norway and Iceland Over Jan Mayen"]

[Text] Helsinki, 26 March--Iceland and Norway seem to have made great progress toward agreement on a peaceful solution over the Jan Mayen zone after Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and his Icelandic counterpart Oladfur Johannesson discussed the question Wednesday. To begin with Iceland will probably have to give up its vigorous demand for joint administration of the Jan Mayen zone because of strong Norwegian opposition and accept instead a Norwegian fishing zone as an interim solution.

Foreign Minister Oladfur Johannesson emphasized to AFTENPOSTEN that Iceland is primarily interested in an overall solution which embraces both fishery resources and the continental shelf, but because Norway rejected such a solution last summer, Johannesson realizes that it would be pointless to stick to this proposal during the coming negotiations in Reykjavik on 14-15 April.

A partial solution on fishing rights would seem therefore to be the most probable, the Icelandic foreign minister said. He points out that he is an optimist with regard to the possibility of reaching agreement with Norway and says that Iceland will be able to approve Norway's right to set up a fishing zone on certain conditions.

According to what AFTENPOSTEN has heard, Johannesson is here referring to Norwegian acceptance of the condition that the Icelandic 200-mile limit will not be encroached upon, so that there is no question of the approval of a demarcation line between Iceland's zone and the planned Jan Mayen zone being drawn on the median line principle. The abandonment of the disputed area of 25,000 square kilometers is probably the greatest price Norway will have to pay to gain Icelandic recognition of a Norwegian fishing zone. There is reason to believe that Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund has made it clear to his Icelandic counterpart that Norway may be willing to agree to this. Norway will also go to considerable lengths in fishing quota negotiations.

Frydenlund told AFTENPOSTEN that in order to win Iceland's agreement on a fishing zone around Jan Mayen, Norway would be able to give Iceland special rights in the form of agreements. Frydenlund too would have preferred to have had the whole problem solved at one strike. But because of the short time left before this summer's cod fishing it would be natural to find a solution to fishing questions, so that conflict on the spot can be avoided.

Like his Icelandic counterpart Frydenlund describes himself as an optimist, but he stresses that a number of important unanswered questions remain.

According to information that APTENPOSTEN has received there is now a genuine desire on both sides to work out a solution which will avoid another long hot summer for Jan Mayen. The greatest problem in the coming round of talks will be to find precise formulations which Iceland thinks give sufficient guarantees that it has not given away the right to later claim a division of the resources on the continental shelf.

During the talks in Reykjavik, Iceland will formally take up her proposal for joint administration of the Jan Mayen zone. This will primarily be necessitated by domestic political considerations. The Icelandic delegation to the talks will be composed of representatives of several parties. [paragraph continues]

Against the background of previous experiences with Iceland, Norwegian optimism is guarded, despite Oladfur Johannesson's unexpected willingness to accept a fishing zone. The two foreign ministers are at the moment in Helsinki for the meeting of Scandinavian foreign ministers which begins Thursday.

The Icelandic Government has proposed an action program which will among other things insure fishing rights in the waters around Jan Mayen and guarantee Iceland's right to parts of the continental shelf around the island, NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA reports from Reykjavik.

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END

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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
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